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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/996,327	11/21/2001	Saad A. Sirohey	GEMS:0181/YOD (120622)	3588
7590 03/21/2006 Tait R. Swanson Fletcher, Yoder & Van Someren P.O. Box 692289 Houston, TX 77269-2289			EXAMINER CHEN, WENPENG	
			ART UNIT 2624	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 03/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/996,327	Applicant(s) SIROHEY ET AL.	
	Examiner Wenpeng Chen	Art Unit 2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/21/05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/19/05 has been entered.

Examiner's responses to Applicant's remark

2. Applicants' amendments and responses filed on 12/19/2005 overcome the followings set forth in paper #20050915:

-- objection to Claims 69-76 (paragraph 5).

3. Applicants' arguments with regard to amended Claims 1 and 21 filed on 12/19/2005 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection due to Applicants' amendments.

4. The Applicants' arguments are not persuasive even for the amended claims. The Examiner has thoroughly reviewed Applicants' arguments but firmly believes that the cited Dekel reference to reasonably and properly meet the limitations of the amended claims.

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To provide a better understanding of Examiner's rejection in the present Office Action, the Examiner's response to Applicants key argument is provided below.

In Applicants' remarks, Applicants specifically argued that Dekel does not teach that the feature that "the data sets are stored in a compressed form on a server prior to receipt of a request from a client." The Examiner disagrees. In passages in column 4, line 51 to column 5, line 10, column 5, lines 23-48, column 22, line 36 to column 23, line 28, Dekel teaches the feature. For example, for each such request the server 120 checks if the corresponding data block already exists in the cache 121. If not, the server 120 then computes the data block, stores it in the cache 121. The server 120 is able to cache (in cache 121) any computed data block, such that this data block can be sent to any other client 110 that requests it. Server 120 reads from cache 121 or encodes data block. Evidently, in some of Dekel's applications the computed (namely compressed as in Dekel) data blocks are stored in cache 121 before any other client requests it.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-61 and 69-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dekel et al. (US patent 6,314,452.)

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a. For Claims 1-20, Dekel teaches a method for selective handling of image data, the method comprising:

-- for Claim 1, storing data according to a decomposition level index and tessellation block indices, wherein the decomposition level index refers to data sets generated by lossless wavelet decomposition, and the tessellation block indices refer to blocks tessellated from the data sets, *wherein the data sets form part of an image data file that is losslessly wavelet decomposed and that is stored in a losslessly compressed form on a server prior to receipt of a request from a client for data of the data sets*; (column 5, lines 24-46; column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 61; column 24, lines 17-21 and 58-65; Tiles are blocks that are addressable with a decomposition level index and tessellation block indices, such as shown in Eq. (1.1). Reversible wavelet transforms produce lossless wavelet decomposition. Passages in column 24, lines 59-64 and column 28, lines 10-60 teach *losslessly wavelet decomposition*. Each of the plurality of data sets is compressed by lossless compression as shown in column 24, lines 17-21; column 28, line 62 to column 29, line 53. Lossless transmission requires every step to lossless, including all compression. Please also see Examiner's response above.)

-- for Claim 1, selecting an area of interest of the image according to the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices; (column 15, line 39 to column 16, line 9; column 5, lines 24-47; column 16, lines 38-57; An area of interest ROI is selected. Based on the ROI, a request of list identifies tiles associated with an area of interest of the image according to the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices. Also see the explanation above.)

-- accessing from the server the area of interest identified by the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices; (column 18, line 54 to column 22, line 35; Sections 5.3

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to -5.5 show how the tiles on the request list are handled such as accessing, retrieving, decoding, and rendering.)

-- for Claim 2, wherein the decomposition level index corresponds to a resolution level; (t_resolution of Eq. (1.1))

-- for Claim 3, wherein the tessellation block indices comprise a row index and a column index for addressing spatial coordinates of the blocks; (t_x and t_y of Eq. (1.1))

-- for Claim 4, wherein the lossless wavelet decomposition comprises lossless integer wavelet decomposition; (column 24, lines 17-21 and 58-65)

-- for Claim 5, wherein the blocks comprise a fixed block size; (column 6, lines 1-17)

-- for Claim 6, wherein storing data comprises creating a plurality of addressable data blocks comprising a plurality of the blocks; (column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 61; column 24, lines 17-21 and 58-65; Each tile is addressable with (t_x, t_y, t_resolution) of Eq. (1.1).)

-- for Claim 7, wherein each of the data sets comprises a hierarchical set of sub-bands, one set comprising a low frequency component at a lowest resolution level and each remaining set comprising high frequency components at successively higher resolution levels; (column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 61; column 8, line 21 to column 12, line 63; Figs. 3, 19, 20, and 21; Data of a coding block is a data set that comprises a hierarchical set of sub-bands.)

-- for Claim 8, wherein the high frequency components of at least one of the successively higher resolution levels are tessellated into sets of the blocks for each of the high frequency components; (column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 61; column 8, line 21 to column 12, line 63; Each subband including higher resolution levels is divided into tiles.)

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-- for Claim 9, wherein the decomposition level index corresponds to a resolution level of the respective data sets; ($t_resolution$ of Eq. (1.1))

-- for Claim 10, wherein storing data comprises addressing the blocks for each of the sub-bands; (Each tile is addressable with (t_x , t_y , $t_resolution$) of Eq. (1.1))

-- for Claim 11, wherein the tessellation block indices correspond to spatial coordinates of the blocks within each of the sub-bands; (t_x , t_y , $t_resolution$) of Eq. (1.1))

-- for Claim 12, wherein identifying the area of interest comprises selecting at least one block of the blocks encompassing a selected area of interest; (column 15, line 39 to column 16, line 9; column 5, lines 24-47; column 16, lines 38-57; An area of interest ROI is selected. Based on the ROI, a request of list identifies tiles associated with the ROI.)

-- for Claim 13, wherein accessing from the server the area of interest comprises retrieving the at least one block; (section 5.4 Step 704)

-- for Claim 14, wherein retrieving the at least one block comprises retrieving the at least one block for the high frequency components at the successively higher resolution level relative to a current local resolution level at a client; (column 5, lines 24-47; column 15, line to column 16, lines 35; column 19, line 64 to column 20, line 5; High frequency tiles are retrieved for updating.)

-- for Claim 15, combining the at least one block for each of the high frequency components with the current local resolution level to reconstruct the area of interest at the successively higher resolution level; (section 5.5 step 705 progressive rendering; column 19, line 52 to column 20, line 25)

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-- for Claim 16, wherein accessing comprises reference marking the area of interest using the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices; (section 5.2 step 702; column 16, line 37 to column 18, line 53; Creating the request list comprises the marking process.)

-- for Claims 17-19, (1) wherein accessing comprises reconstructing the image in the area of interest using the tessellation block indices to retrieve the blocks selectively from storage, (2) wherein accessing comprises selectively transmitting data for at least one of the blocks corresponding to the area of interest using the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices, (3) wherein accessing comprises forming an image data stream comprising data for at least one of the blocks encompassing the area of interest; (section 5.4 step 704; column 19, lines 17-51; column 5, lines 1-47; Tiles associated with ROI are retrieved and transmitted selectively from the storage of the server.)

-- for Claim 20, wherein forming the data stream comprises creating an addressable superblock of the data for the blocks using the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices, each of the blocks for each of the data sets being individually addressable within the addressable superblock; (column 6, lines 7-40; Three subgroups (tiles) of hl, lh, and hh are grouped together to form a superblock. Alternatively, three components the grouped hl, lh, and hh can be considered as a superblock.)

b. For Claims 21-35,

For Claim 21, Dekel teaches a method for selectively displaying image data, the method comprising:

-- for Claim 21, defining a spatial region of interest within an image based on a plurality of addressable blocks comprising a decomposition level index and tessellation block indices,

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wherein the decomposition level index refers to data sets generated from the image by lossless wavelet decomposition, and the tessellation block indices refer to spatial blocks tessellated from the data sets, *wherein the data sets form part of an image data file that is losslessly wavelet decomposed and that is stored in a losslessly compressed form on a server prior to receipt of a request from a client for data of the data sets*; (column 5, lines 24-47; column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 61; column 15, line 39 to column 16, line 9; column 16, lines 38-57; column 24, lines 17-21 and 58-65; Tiles are blocks that are addressable with a decomposition level index and tessellation block indices, such as shown in Eq. (1.1). Reversible wavelet transforms produce lossless wavelet decomposition. An area of interest ROI is selected. Based on the ROI, a request of list identifies tiles associated with an area of interest of the image according to the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices. Passages in column 24, lines 59-64 and column 28, lines 10-60 teach *losslessly wavelet decomposition*. Each of the plurality of data sets is compressed by lossless compression as shown in column 24, lines 17-21; column 28, line 62 to column 29, line 53. Lossless transmission requires every step to lossless, including all compression. Please also see Examiner's response above.)

-- for Claim 21, requesting a spatial group of the plurality of addressable blocks encompassing the spatial region of interest by referencing the blocks by the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices; (column 18, line 54 to column 22, line 35; Sections 5.1 to -5.4 show the requesting process.)

-- for Claim 21, reconstructing the image within the spatial region of interest using the requested spatial group. (column 18, line 54 to column 22, line 35; Sections 5.3 to -5.5 show how the tiles on the request list are retrieving, decoding, reconstructed for rendering.)

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Dekel further teaches a method:

-- for Claim 29, wherein requesting the spatial group comprises requesting at least one block of the spatial blocks for each of the high frequency components at one of the successively higher resolution levels relative to a current lower resolution level of the image data; (column 5, lines 24-47; column 15, line to column 16, lines 35; column 19, line 64 to column 20, line 5; High frequency tiles are retrieved for updating.)

-- for Claim 30, wherein reconstructing the image comprises combining the at least one block for each of the high frequency components with the current lower resolution level to reconstruct the spatial region of interest at the successively higher resolution level; (section 5.5 step 705 progressive rendering; column 19, line 52 to column 20, line 25)

-- for Claim 31, wherein requesting the spatial group comprises locating and retrieving each block of the spatial group from a remote storage device based on the decomposition level index and the tessellation block indices; (section 5.4 step 704; column 19, lines 17-51; column 5, lines 1-47; Tiles associated with ROI are retrieved and transmitted selectively from the storage of the server.)

-- for Claims 32-34, wherein requesting the spatial group comprises recalling a local portion of the spatial group from local storage and retrieving a missing portion of the spatial group from remote storage, wherein (1) requesting the spatial group comprises tracking local presence or absence of each of the plurality of addressable blocks and (2) wherein requesting the spatial group comprises tracking local presence or absence of each of the data sets, which correspond to different image resolution levels of the image. (section 5.4 step 704; column 15, lines 17-28; column 19, lines 17-51; column 5, lines 1-47; section 5.1; column 23, lines 11-28;

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column 23, lines 32-43; Tiles associated with ROI are retrieved and transmitted selectively from the storage of the server. When data blocks of the highest local resolution level stored in the client cache have resolution exceeding the image resolution selected, data are recalled from the client cache. No request of data from the server is needed. When data blocks of the highest local resolution level stored in the client cache have resolution lower than the image resolution selected, blocks need to be requested from a server. Because data blocks are stored and available at the client up to the highest local resolution level for rendering the low resolution version, any resolution levels between the highest local resolution level stored in the client cache and the image resolution selected are retrieved from remote storage in the server.)

How Dekel teaches the features recited in Claims 22-28 and 35 are shown above in the cited passages for teaching for teaching Claim 2-10.

c. For Claims 36-48,

For Claim 36, Dekel teaches a method for tracking image data, the method comprising:

-- for Claim 36, addressing data using a plurality of addressable blocks comprising a decomposition level index and tessellation block indices, wherein the decomposition level index refers to data sets generated from an image by lossless wavelet decomposition, *wherein the data sets form part of an image data file that is losslessly wavelet decomposed and that is stored in a losslessly compressed form on a server prior to receipt of a request from a client for data of the data sets*; (column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 61; column 24, lines 17-21 and 58-65; Tiles are blocks that are addressable with a decomposition level index and tessellation block indices, such as shown in Eq. (1.1). Reversible wavelet transforms produce lossless wavelet decomposition. Passages in column 24, lines 59-64 and column 28, lines 10-60 teach *losslessly wavelet*

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decomposition. Each of the plurality of data sets is compressed by lossless compression as shown in column 24, lines 17-21; column 28, line 62 to column 29, line 53. Lossless transmission requires every step to lossless, including all compression. Please also see Examiner's response above.)

-- for Claim 36, tracking presence or absence of the plurality of addressable blocks at a client via at least one tracking indicator; (**citation "tracking"**: section 5.4 step 704; column 15, lines 17-28; column 18, line 54 to column 19, line 51; column 5, lines 1-47; section 5.1; column 23, lines 11-28; column 23, lines 32-43; Tiles associated with ROI are retrieved and transmitted selectively from the storage of the server. When data blocks of the highest local resolution level stored in the client cache have resolution exceeding the image resolution selected, data are recalled from the client cache. No request of data from the server is needed. Otherwise, data are needed from the server. Because data blocks are stored and available at the client up to the highest local resolution level for rendering the low resolution version, any resolution levels between the highest local resolution level stored in the client cache and the image resolution selected are retrieved from remote storage in the server. The n_x , n_y in Equation (1.3) are two indicators to represent the blocks to be retrieved.)

-- for Claim 36, handling data communication between the client and a server via the decomposition level index, the tessellation block indices and the at least one tracking indicator. (column 18, line 54 to column 22, line 35; Sections 5.3 to -5.5 show how the tiles on the request list are handled such as retrieving, decoding, and rendering.)

Dekel further teaches:

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-- for Claim 42, wherein tracking comprises tracking local presence or absence of each set of the data sets, which correspond to different image resolution levels of the image; (The n_x , n_y in Equation (1.3) are associated with resolution levels.)

-- for Claim 44, wherein handing data communication comprises requesting a spatial group of the plurality of addressable blocks, as needed based on the at least one tracking indicator, by referencing each block of the spatial group by decomposition level index and tessellation block indices; (See citation "tracking" above.)

-- for Claim 46, displaying the image within a spatial region of interest using the data that has been addressed, tracked and handled. (column 15, line 60 to column 16, line 9; column 19, line 52 to column 20, line 24; claim 3 in column 31)

How Dekel teaches the features recited in Claims 37-41, 45, and 47-48 are shown above in the cited passages for teaching Claims 22, 23, 26-30, and 35.

For Claim 43, Dekel teaches a system wherein tracking comprises toggling a Boolean flag. (column 5, lines 24-37; column 6, lines 7-47; The tiles are tagged (toggled) with t_x , t_y , and $t_{resolution}$. The client can decide which tiles are stored locally and which tiles need to be retrieved from the server. The decision can only made from comparison the t_x , t_y , and $t_{resolution}$ of all the tiles required for rendering the ROI with the t_x , t_y , and $t_{resolution}$ of the tiles already stored in the client. The comparison is a logical process. Thus the tags (t_x , t_y , and $t_{resolution}$) are considered by the Examiner as Boolean flags.)

d. For Claims 49-61

Dekel teaches a system (Fig. 1; column 3, line 65 to column 5, line 21) comprising an interface having modules.

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Furthermore, Dekel teaches the system to have a memory device configured to store the plurality of addressable blocks. (image storage and caches shown in Fig. 1)

As discussed above with regard to Claims 1-48, Dekel teaches that the system performs functions for addressing, tracking communication, display tracking, reconstruction and has properties recited in Claims 50-59. Therefore, Dekel also teaches the systems recited in Claims 49-59.

For Claims 60-61, Dekel further teaches that:

- the system comprises a decompression module configured for decompressing each of the addressable blocks. (column 12, line 65 to column 13, line 8)

- wherein the system comprises a picture archiving and communication system. (Fig. 1; Pictures are archived in image file storage 122. Fig. 1 shows a communication system for image data.)

e. For Claims 69-76

For Claim 69, Dekel teaches a computer program comprising:

- a machine readable medium; (column 3, line 65 to column 4, line 30; The client computer inherently has a machine readable medium, such as hard disk or DRAM, to store the algorithm for carrying out the methods in the system recited above in Claims 1-61. Without the algorithm, the methods cannot function.)

- an addressing module stored on the machine readable medium, wherein the addressing module is configured for indexing data by decomposition level and spatial coordinates of tessellation, wherein the decomposition level refers to data sets generated from an image by lossless wavelet decomposition, and the spatial coordinates refer to blocks tessellated from the

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data sets; (column 5, lines 24-46; column 5, line 60 to column 6, line 61; column 24, lines 17-21 and 58-65; Tiles are blocks that are addressable with a decomposition level index and tessellation block indices, such as shown in Eq. (1.1). Reversible wavelet transforms produce lossless wavelet decomposition.)

-- a tracking module stored on the machine readable medium, comprising

- a tessellated block tracking module configured for tracking presence or absence of each of the plurality of addressable blocks at a client via a first Boolean flag; (column 5, lines 24-37; column 6, lines 7-47; The tiles are tagged (toggled) with t_x , t_y , and $t_{\text{resolution}}$. The client can decide which tiles are stored locally and which tiles need to be retrieved from the server. The decision can only made from comparison with the t_x , t_y , and $t_{\text{resolution}}$ of all the tiles required for rendering the ROI with the t_x , t_y , and $t_{\text{resolution}}$ of the tiles already stored in the client. The comparison is a logical process. Thus the tags (t_x , t_y) are considered by the Examiner as the first Boolean flags.)

- a decomposed level tracking module configured for tracking complete presence or complete absence of each of the data sets at a client via a second Boolean flag. (column 5, lines 24-37; column 6, lines 7-47; See above explanation. Thus the tags $t_{\text{resolution}}$ are considered by the Examiner as the second Boolean flag.)

How Dekel teaches the features recited in Claims 70-74 are shown above in the cited passages for teaching their corresponding method claims.

Dekel further teaches computer program:

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-- wherein the interface comprises a communication handling module configured for selectively communicating the spatial area of interest between the client and a server based on the decomposition level and spatial coordinates; (column 5, lines 24-37)

-- wherein the tracking module comprises an ordering module configured for handling the data in a desired order based on the decomposition level and spatial coordinates. (section 5.2 step 702; section 5.3 step 703)

Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 62-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dekel et al. (US patent 6,314,452) as applied to Claim 49, and further in view of Cooke, Jr. et al. (US patent 6,574,629.)

Dekel teaches the parent Claim 49.

However, Dekel does not teach one of more imaging systems recited in the above-listed claims.

Cooke teaches PACS system, comprising:

-- a PACS system; (column 33, lines 28-40)

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-- one or more imaging systems comprising an MRI system, a computed tomography system, a positron emission tomography system, a radio fluoroscopy system, a computed radiography system, and an ultrasound system. (Fig. 1; column 9, line 66 to column 10, line 51; column 34, lines 1-20)

It is desirable to decode a localized portion of a medical image efficiently for viewing and analysis. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to apply Dekel's system and method to store and transmit various images used in Cooke's PACS system because the combination facilitates retrieval of interested regions in medical images for medical analysis.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wenpeng Chen whose telephone number is 571-272-7431. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on 571-272-7778. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571-273-8300 for regular communications and 571-273-8300 for After Final communications. TC 2600's customer service number is 571-272-2600.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2600.

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Wenpeng Chen
Primary Examiner
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March 17, 2006

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wenpeng Chen', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.